

ビロードカジイチゴでは、花は下向きに咲き、花托は無毛で、花糸は開花時に直立する。一方、カジイチゴでは、花は上向きに咲き、花托は有毛で、花糸は開花時に平開する。雑種では、花は通常横向きに咲くという特徴を持ち、花托は有毛で、花糸は開花時に直立するか、あるいは、花托が無毛で、花糸は開花時に平開する。雑種の花柱の長さは、ビロー

ドカジイチゴとカジイチゴの中間の値をとる。雑種の花粉の染色性は10%に達しない。

(^aDepartment of Environmental Sciences,
Ibaraki University, Mito, 310-8512 JAPAN
茨城大学理学部地球生命環境科学科;
^bNatural History Museum and Institute, Chiba,
Chiba, 260-8682 JAPAN
千葉県立中央博物館)

Hideaki OHBA^a and Hirokazu TSUKAYA^b: A TAXONOMIC NOTE ON *Habenaria albomarginata* King & Pantl. (Orchidaceae)

Habenaria albomarginata King & Pantl. (ラン科) についての考察 (大場秀章, 塚谷裕一)

Recent botanical explorations in the montane and alpine zones of the Nepal Himalaya done by Department of Plant Resources, Nepal and University of Tokyo jointly gathered a great number of orchidaceous specimens. The second author, Tsukaya, identified them and prepared some of them in local floras (Tsukaya 1999, 2000). Recently a terrestrial orchid resembling the species of *Habenaria* or *Platanthera* was collected in several localities. This is determined *Habenaria albomarginata* described from the Sikkim Himalaya by King and Pantling (1898), and now it is known to be distributed in East Himalaya (Nepal to Bhutan through Sikkim) and SE Tibet. From Nepal it was collected by Stainton, Sykes and Williams in central and Beer in east (Hara et al. 1978).

Habenaria albomarginata has attractive flowers of which sepals and petals are green with conspicuous white margins. In Nepal *Habenaria albomarginata* occurs mainly in the alpine regions of the central and east zones as shown in 'specimens examined', and grows in alpine vegetations with *Kobresia* spp. and some apiaceous species on slopes facing east to west.

King and Pantling (1898) classified this in the genus *Habenaria* but Kränzlin (1901) transferred it to *Platanthera*. Recently Banerji

and Pradhan (1984) removed it to *Peristylus*.

As shown in Fig. 1 the flower of *Habenaria albomarginata* is different from typical forms of both *Habenaria* and *Platanthera*. *Habenaria albomarginata* has petals shorter than lateral sepals. The lateral and dorsal sepals are reflexed. The petals are free from the dorsal sepal and form a hood over the column. The posture of the dorsal sepal is different from the most species of *Habenaria* in which the dorsal sepal joins its petals to form hood over column. The lip is very shallowly trilobed or almost simple. But the spur is short, usually less than the half length of the ovary. In the column the upper half consists of a pair of anthers with lateral cleft, and the lower half is the stigmatic surface with a straight rostellum at the upper side. The stigma is not extruded from the column. It has two or more pollinia of which viscidia are small, hemispheroid and sometimes borne on the rostellum. The caudicle of the pollinia is short. The column structure as described above are much similar to those of *Habenaria* than *Platanthera*, particularly in the lack of extremely wide viscidium. Though the features of the flowers in short racemes, the undivided rostellum and the inconspicuously convex stigma are different from those of the typical representatives of *Peristylus*, most of the floral features agree

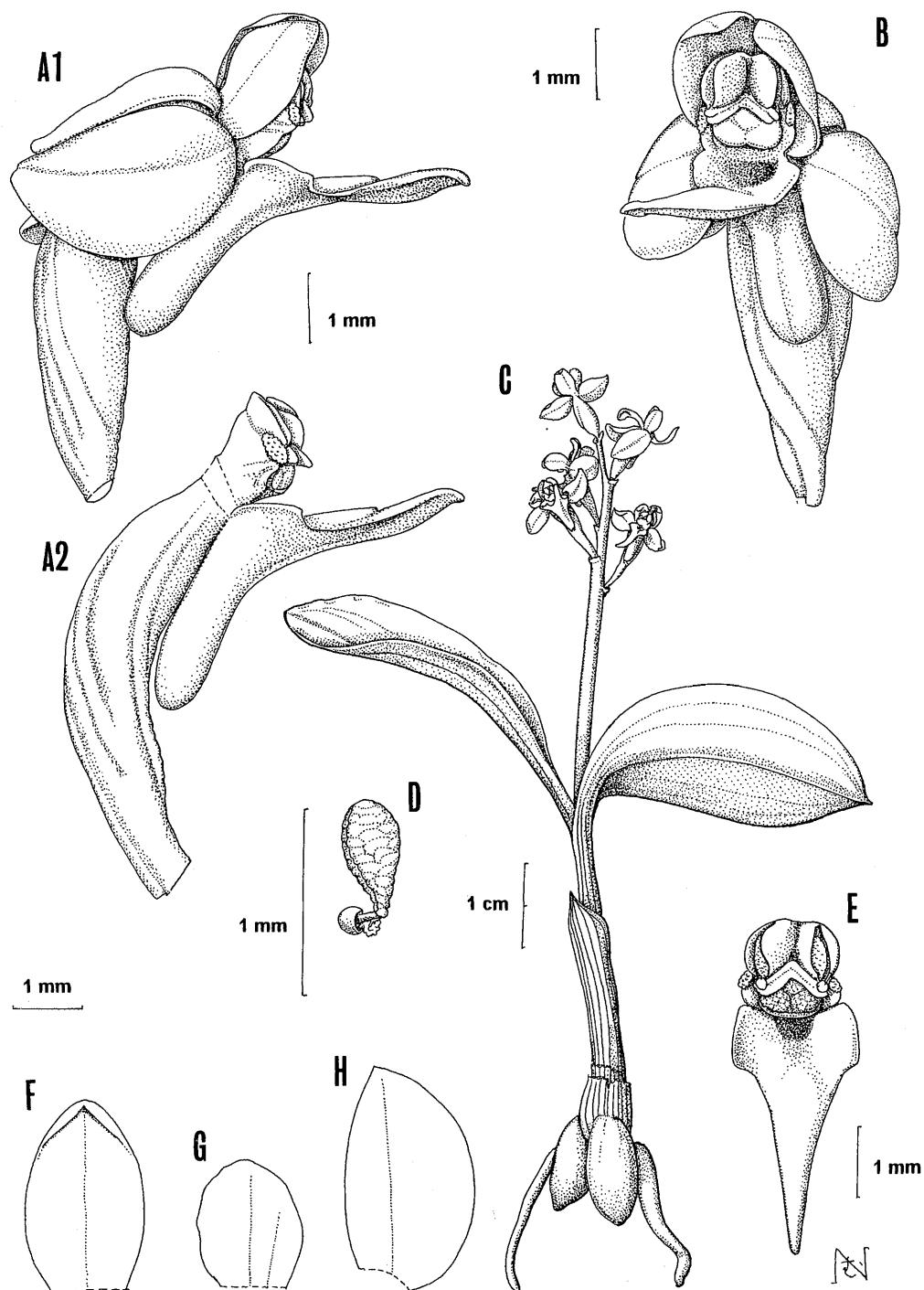


Fig. 1. *Peristylis albomarginata* (King & Pantl.) Banerji & P. Pradhan collected in Jaljale Himal, East Nepal (H. Ohba & al. 9153245). A1: Flower, side view. A2: Flower, dorsal sepal and petals removed. B: Flower, 3/4 view. C: Plant in flower. D: Pollinarium. E: Column and lip. F: Dorsal sepal. G: Petal. H: Lateral sepal.

with those of that genus. Though we now treat it as the species of *Peristylus*, to elucidate the taxonomic status of the species it is needed to make further comparative studies on the related species and genera.

***Peristylus albomarginata* (King & Pantl.) Banerji & P. Pradhan, Orchids Nep. Him.: 92 (1984).**

Habenaria albomarginata King & Pantl. in Ann. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 8: 322, t. 425 (1898). Hara, Stearn and Williams, Enum. Flow. Pl. Nepal 1: 45 (1978).

Platanthera albomarginata (King & Pantl.) Kraenzl., Orchid. Gen. Sp. 1: 939 (1901).

Platanthera sp.: Tsukaya in H. Ohba and H. Ikeda, Fl. Hinku & Hunku Valleys: 239 (2000).

Specimens examined. NEPAL. Koshi Zone. Sankhuwa Sabha Distr.: Jaljale Himal, Khokling to Jaljale, alt. 3420–4030 m. H. Ohba et al. 9153224 on 21 July 1991; Jaljale to Tin Pokhari, alt. 4030–4170 m. H. Ohba et al. 9153245 on 22 July 1991; Jaljale Himal, Tin Pokhari to Banduke, alt. ca. 4100 m. H. Ohba et al. 9120174 on 24 July 1991. Sagarmatha Zone. Solukhumbu Distr.: around Tangnag, alt. 4310 m. M. Wakabayashi et al. 9715154 on 12 August 1997. Bagmati Zone. Rasuwa Distr.: Jaisuli Kund, alt. 4260 m. F. Miyamoto et al. 9400047 & 9410108 on 30 July 1994.

We are grateful to Ms. Mutsuko Nakajima for the detailed illustration. We express our thanks to Mr. Madhusdan Bista, Director General of the HMG Department of Plant Resources, Kathmandu, for his support for our field researches in Nepal. This study was supported by a Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research (A) from Japan Society for the Promotion of Science, no. 11691178 in 1999 and 2000 (to H. O.).

Literature Cited

Banerji M. L. and Pradhan P. 1984. The Orchids of Nepal Himalaya. J. Cramer, Vaduz.
 Hara H., Stearn W. T. and Williams L. H. J. 1978. 13. Orchidaceae. In: An Enumeration of the Flowering Plants of Nepal, 1: 30–58 pp. Trustees of British Museum (Natural History), London.
 King G. S. and Pantling R. S. 1898. Orchids of Sikkim Himalaya. Ann. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 8: 1–342.
 Kränzlin F. W. L. 1901. Orchidacearum Genera et Species, Vol. 1, Fascul 15. Mayer & Müller, Berlin.
 Tsukaya H. 1999. Orchidaceae. In: Ohba H. and Ikeda H. (eds.), A Contribution to the Flora of Ganesh Himal, Central Nepal, 73–81 pp. The University Museum, University of Tokyo, Tokyo.
 — 2000. Orchidaceae. In: Ohba H. and Ikeda H. (eds.), The Flora of the Hinku and the Hunku Valleys, East Nepal, pp. 234–241 pp. The University Museum, University of Tokyo, Tokyo.

最近の日本とネパールとの共同学術研究でネパール高山帯にて特徴ある矮性ランを見出し観察と研究を行った。この種は萼片と花弁が緑色で白色の縁取りがあるが、このような色彩をもつ種はネパール高山帯では他に知られていない。既発表種を調べたところ、1898年にシッキムから King と Pantling が記載した, *Habenaria albomarginata* に当たることが判った。花を解剖してその特徴を調べた結果、本種はミズトンボ属 *Habenaria* の他種とは異なる特徴をもつことが判明した。花の構造はツレサギソウ属 *Platanthera* の種にも類似点をもつが、粘着体が幅広くならない点で大きく異なる。1984年に Banerji と Pradhan は本種を *Peristylus* に分類することを提唱しているが、花の構造からはこの説が支持されることが判った。

(^aDepartment of Botany, University Museum, University of Tokyo, Hongo 7-3-1, Tokyo, 113-0033 JAPAN

東京大学総合研究博物館;

^bNational Institute for Basic Biology, Nishigonaka 38, Myodaiji-cho, Okazaki, 444-8585 JAPAN
 基礎生物学研究所)